


1994 US State Department Report on the People's Mojahedin of Iran

United States Department of State Washington,
D.C 20520
Oct. 28, 1994

UNCLASSIFIED

(with SECRET attachment)

DECL: OADR

The I  H. Hamilton, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of



A "Light-Infantry" Democratic Group!

"In May 1988, the New York Times described the Mojahedin forces as "basically a light-infantry unit, equipped with Soviet-made armored personnel carriers and artillery. It is also said to follow Soviet-style tactics and procedures, which parallel those of the Iraqi Army." ... During Iraq's summer 1988 campaign into Iran, the Iraqis reportedly turned over to the Mojahedin "large hauls of small munitions, mobile artillery, shells, tanks and other weapons" captured by the Iraqi forces. Another reporter, visiting the Mojahedin in August 1994, noted, however, that "the weapons deployed (were) mainly of Russian manufacture," indicating they likely came from Iraqi stocks."

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Not A Viable Alternative

"Exploiting Western opprobrium of the behavior of the current government of Iran, the Mojahedin posit themselves as the alternative. To achieve that goal, they claim they have the support of a majority of Iranians. This claim is much disputed by academics and other specialists on Iran, who assert that in fact the Mojahedin-e Khalq have little support among Iranians. They argue that the Mojahedin's activities since the group's leadership fled from Iran in 1981— particularly their alliance with Iraq and the group's internal oppression — have discredited them among the Iranian polity... Shunned by most Iranians and fundamentally undemocratic, the Mojahedin-e Khalq are not a viable alternative to the current government of Iran."



BRIEFING PAPER

Number CBP 5020, 7 March 2016

The People's Mujahiddeen of Iran

By Ben Smith



Rajavi Remains Excluded from the UK

"Although the PMOI was removed from the UK's proscribed organisations list, leader Maryam Rajavi has been refused a visa to enter the United Kingdom. In 1997, the then Home Secretary excluded Mrs Rajavi on the ground that her presence "would not be conducive to the public good for reasons of foreign policy and in light of the need to take a firm stance against terrorism" ... After a judicial review, the Supreme Court ruled in 2014 that her exclusion by the Home Office was lawful. Maryam Rajavi remains excluded from the UK."



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Killing 70 Top Iranian Officials

"In 1981, MEK leadership attempted to overthrow the newly installed Islamic regime; Iranian security forces subsequently initiated a crackdown on the group. The MEK instigated a bombing campaign, including an attack against the head office of the Islamic Republic Party and the Prime Minister's office, which killed some 70 high-ranking Iranian officials, including Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, President Mohammad-Ali Rajaei, and Prime Minister Mohammad-Javad Bahonar. These attacks resulted in a popular uprising against the MEK...)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California 90024
November 29, 2004

MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ (MEK)
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The following is a detailed summary of information learned during criminal investigations of the Mujahedin-E , aka Mohjahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), aka Peoples Organization of Iran (PMOI), aka National Council of (NCR), a designated foreign terrorist organization



Routine Misinformation Operations

"The MEK continues to practice misinformation operations in the U.S. and Europe. MEK lobbyist routinely hold press conferences and pass information regarding the current Iranian government that is inaccurate and is designed to influence Western Media and governments. Another tactic that the MEK has been employing is disinformation regarding former MEK members and witnesses who have come forward to testify and speak against the MEK. The MEK will brand these former members and witnesses as Iranian government agents. This information is often picked up by Western Intelligence agencies as factual information and is disseminated as intelligence."

Archives | 2003

The Cult of Rajavi

By



Revolutionary Islam + Marxism

"Back in the 1960's, the founders of the Mujahedeen were students who melded revolutionary Islam with Marxism, and they were among the few to battle the shah with weapons. Like other radical students in the 60's, they rejected bourgeois values, spurned individualism and found respite in the militarized life of a cause. They were also vehemently against U.S. involvement in Iran and killed several Americans working in Tehran. Most of the student leaders – except Massoud Rajavi and a few others who were in prison – were executed in the 1970's."

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Sham Charities

"The FBI arrested seven MeK supporters for raising more than \$1 million for a sham charity, the Committee for Human Rights in Iran, at Los Angeles International Airport. The British Charities Commission closed another MeK sham charity, Iran Aid, after finding no "verifiable links between the money donated by the British public [approximately £5 million annually] and charitable work in Iran." The German High Court closed several MeK safe houses, "foster" homes, and compounds after an investigation revealed that the MeK fraudulently collected between \$5 million and \$10 million in social welfare benefits for MeK children sent to Europe at the outset of the first Gulf War."

ARCHIVES

1992

Iran Rebels Hit Missions in 10 Nations

By ROBERT D. MCFADDEN



Coordinated Attacks on Iranian Missions

"Opponents of Teheran's Islamic Government invaded Iranian diplomatic missions in New York, Ottawa and eight Western European countries yesterday, seizing hostages and wrecking offices in a wave of coordinated attacks... In Europe, hundreds of Iranian dissidents stormed Teheran's embassies and consulates in Germany, France, Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Scores of demonstrators were arrested, and many of the Iranian missions were extensively damaged, some by firebombs. A statement by the Bonn headquarters of People's Mujahedeen... said the attacks were meant to protest the bombing of a base of the National Liberation Army, ... 40 miles north of Baghdad."

New York Times, April 06, 1992



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Foreign Terrorist Organizations



Taking Millions of Dollars from Saddam

"According to evidence which became available after the fall of Saddam Hussein, the MEK received millions of dollars in Oil-for-Food program subsidies from Saddam Hussein from 1999 through 2003. In addition to discovering 13 lists of recipients of such vouchers on which the MEK appeared, evidence linking the MEK to the former Iraqi regime includes lists, as well as video footage of both Saddam Hussein handing over suitcases of money to known MEK leaders, and of MEK operatives receiving training from the Iraqi military."



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Assassinating Iranian General

In April 1999, the MEK targeted key Iranian military officers and assassinated the deputy chief of the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff, Brigadier General Ali Sayyaad Shirazi.

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Border Attacks Against Iran

"In exchange for Saddam's support, the MeK provided him with intelligence on the IRI, interrogation and translation services, and direct military assistance. The MeK launched numerous raids across the border into Iran, clashing with Iranian military forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), sometimes with the assistance of the Iraqi military. More than a quarter of the MeK's members in Iraq were killed in these unsuccessful raids."



No Exit

Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps

INSTEAD

OF



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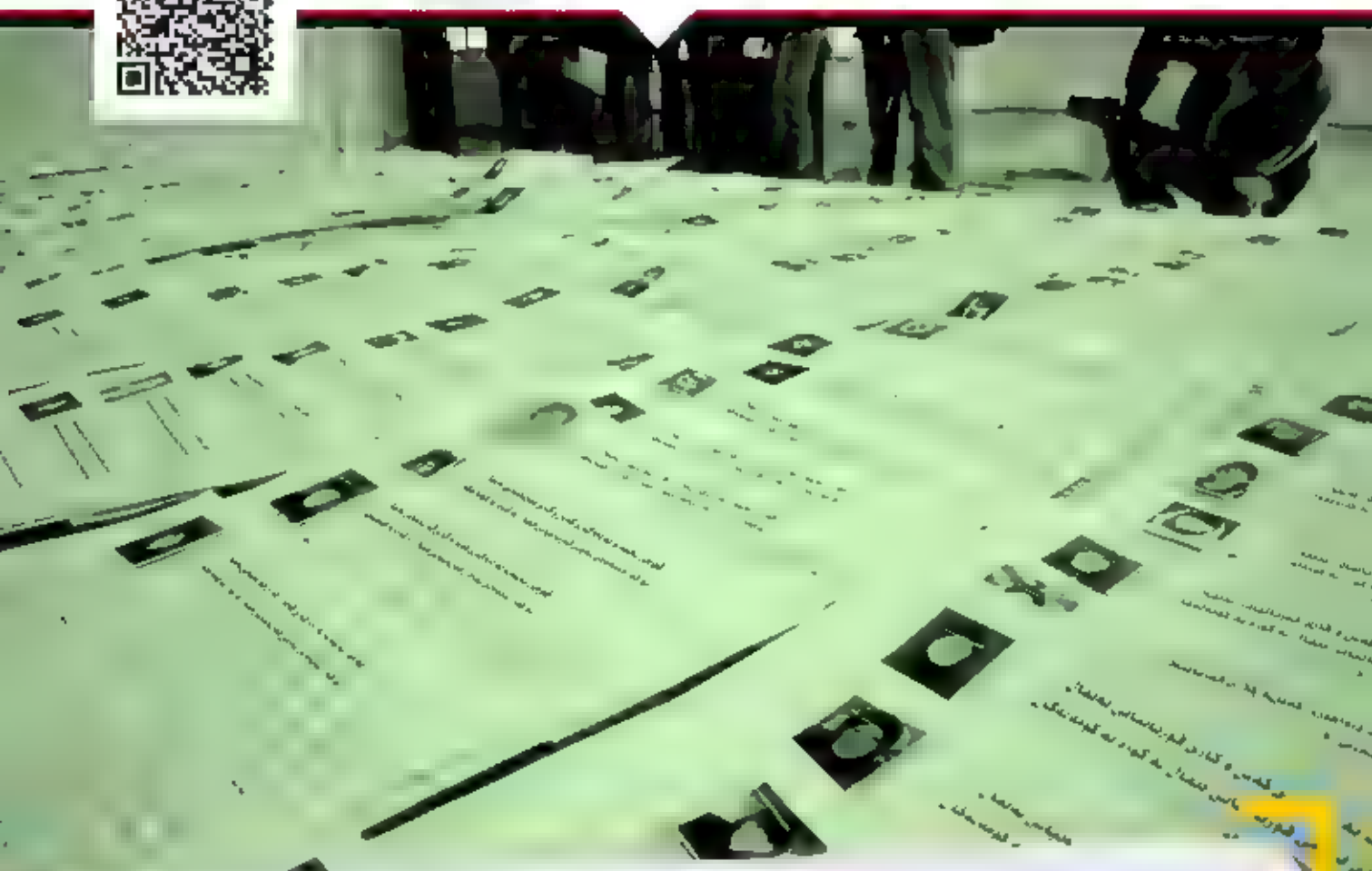


● Mass Martyrdom Operation

● On June 20, 1987, the MKO announced the formation of National Liberation Army (NLA) inside Iraq. For the next year, the NLA made several incursions into Iran as the Iran-Iraq war was entering its eighth year. The largest operation, code-named "Eternal Light," took place in the immediate aftermath of Iran's acceptance of the U.N.-brokered cease fire agreement on July 18, 1988. The NLA forces, estimated at nearly 7,000 fighters, were immediately mobilized for an attack on Iran... "About ten years later, when the organization published names and photographs of martyrs from the operation for the first time, the number of martyred was announced as 1,304. Our other losses were officially 1,100 injured, of whom 11 subsequently died."

● Baniasad: Memoirs of an Iranian Rebel, p. 292-32 Baniasad: Memoirs of an Iranian Rebel, p. 292

The Cult of Rajavi



Take the Kurds under your tanks!

"everyone I spoke to -- Iraqi intelligence officers, Kurdish commanders and human rights groups -- said that in 1991 Hussein used the Mujahedeen and its tanks as advance forces to crush the Kurdish uprisings in the north and the Shia uprisings in the south. And former Mujahedeen members remember Maryam Rajavi's infamous command at the time. "Take the Kurds under your tanks, and save your bullets for the Iranian Revolutionary Guards"



HIP DIGITAL

State Dept. Briefing on Delisting of the Mujahedin-e Khalq

28 September 2012

J.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

2012-09-28

STATE DEPARTMENT

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Persistent "Serious Concerns" about the Group

"We do not see the MEK as a viable opposition or democratic opposition movement. We have no evidence and we have no confidence that the MEK is an organization that could promote the democratic values that we would like to see in Iran. There is nothing in the way they govern themselves that would suggest they're interested in adopting democratic principles, and there is a long and fairly rich set of documentation on how they treat their own personnel that really does suggest to the contrary. So we continue to have serious concerns about the group with regard to allegations of abuse that's committed against its own members. They are not part of our picture in terms of the future of Iran."

State Dept. Briefing on Delisting of the Mujahedin-e Khalq, 28 September 2012

HEARING

REPORT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION



Iranian Terrorists Slay 2 U.S. Colonels

Two U.S. Army colonels were slain by Iranian terrorists in a surprise attack on a U.S. military installation in Iran, officials said today. The colonels were killed in a suicide bombing that targeted a U.S. military installation in Iran. The attack was carried out by a group of Iranian terrorists who were part of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI). The PMOI is a group that has been designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S. government. The attack was the latest in a series of attacks carried out by the PMOI against U.S. military interests in Iran. The U.S. government has condemned the attack and has vowed to take action against the PMOI.



This Is Not History to US

The People's Mojahedin Organization does not represent a significant political force among Iranians, partly because of its close links to the Iraq Government. We do not deal with the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran. This policy arises from our concerns about the organization's past use of terrorism, its continuing advocacy of violence, and a fundamental contradiction between its policy and our own. First of all, the Mojahedin murdered several Americans [sic] officials in Iran in the 1970s. This is not history to us, nor do we accept the Mojahedin attempts to excuse such actions on grounds that some of the organization's leaders were incarcerated at the time of the attacks. The organization took responsibility for the attacks and must bear the subsequent responsibility. They also supported the occupation of our Embassy in Tehran, in which American diplomats became hostages for over a year. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Pelletreau's written response to the Europe and Middle East Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 1992.

No Exit

Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



It Is to Believe in New Leadership

"To understand this great revolution... is to understand and gain a deep insight into the greatness of our new leadership, meaning the leadership of Masoud and Maryam... it is to believe in them as well as to show ideological and revolutionary obedience of them... By correcting your old work habits and by criticizing your individual as well as collective shortcomings, we shall gain much awareness in confronting our enemies... Report to your commanders and superiors in a comprehensive manner your progress, its results and outcomes that you gain from promoting and strengthening this ideological revolution."

Mojahed, No. 242, April 12, 1985

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq

^ Policy Conundrum



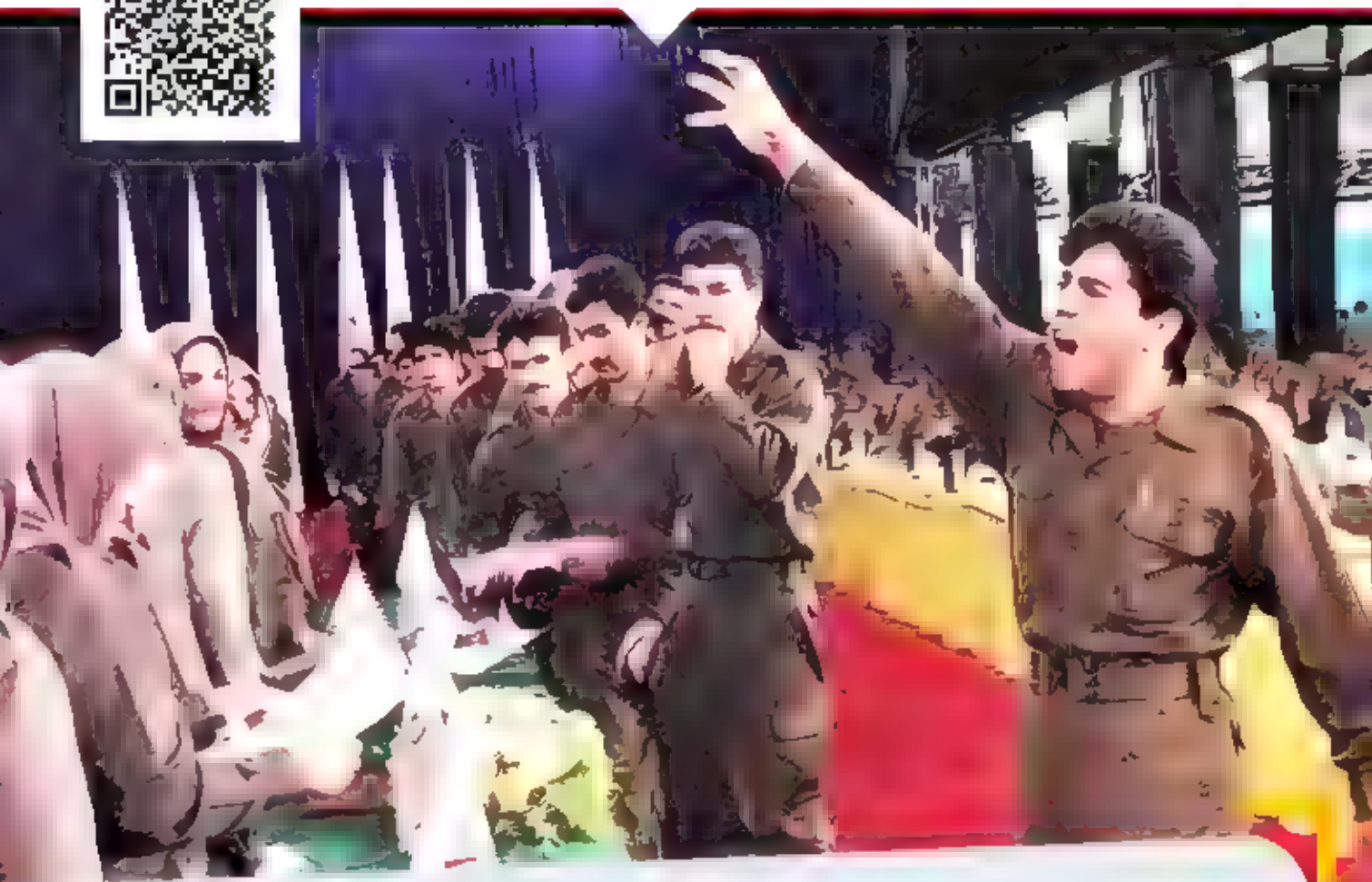
No "Liberal Relations"

"Relatives and former spouses are placed in different compounds and are not allowed to see each other. Prior to the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 1991, children were sent to live with foster families in Europe, ostensibly to protect them from the impending invasion, though some returned to Iraq years later. Close friendships are considered "liberal relations" and are strictly forbidden. Members may freely communicate only with their unit commanders, and a commander's permission is required for any other type of communication. Informants monitor conversations among members. In many cases, MeK members' families in Iran have been told that their relatives had died or been killed."

NEWS By Adam Forrest | Sep 2, 2014 4:00pm

A Former MEK Member Talks About the Extremist Iranian 'Cult'

"I remember a guy who said, 'My brother works in the Iranian embassy in London. Before I loved him as my brother, now I hate him as my enemy. I am ready to kill him tomorrow, if necessary.' And everyone applauded."



I Am Ready to Kill My Brother

"I remember one task where we had to write down our old personality in one column on a board, and the new personality in a different column. I remember a guy who said, 'My brother works in the Iranian embassy in London. Before I loved him as my brother, now I hate him as my enemy. I am ready to kill him tomorrow, if necessary.' And everyone applauded."

A Former MEK Member Talks About the Extremist Iranian 'Cult', vice.com, Sep 2 2014

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq

A Policy Conundrum

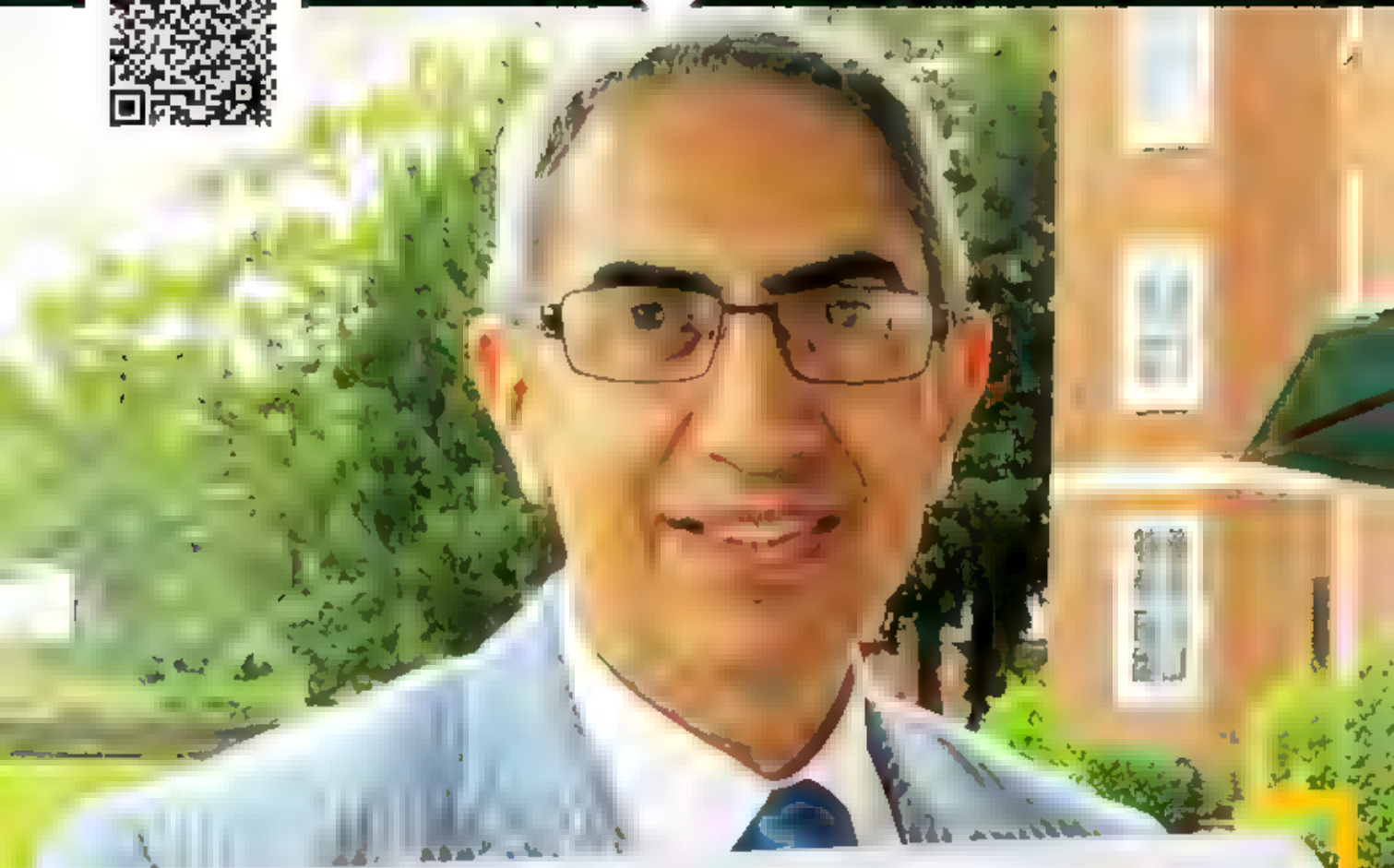


Working 16 to 17 Hour Days

"MeK members often work 16- to 17 hour days and are limited to a few hours' sleep per night, plus an hour long nap. To maintain this pace, the MeK leadership mandates continual "makework" construction and beautification projects and, until OIF, ongoing military training. The Rajavis used funding provided by Saddam to construct self-sufficient camps that included schools, medical clinics, training centers, and prisons (often called "reeducation centers") so that the population had little need for contact with the society beyond its walls."

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



I'd Have To Learn To Hate Anna

"The mood was one of unremitting misery...it seemed everyone was in the process of the new phase of the "ideological revolution" The only legitimate discussion was about the revolution and the exchange of relevant experiences. Apart from that nothing was important; there was no outside world.... Even poor single people were required to divorce their buffers, having no idea whom that meant; apparently the answer was to divorce all women or men for whom they harboured any feelings of love. Only later did I realize the organization demanded not only a legal divorce but also an emotional or "ideological" divorce. I would have to divorce Anna [his wife] in my heart. Indeed I would have to learn to hate her as the buffer standing between our leader and myself."

Baniasadr, *Memoirs of an Iranian Rebel*, p. 311.

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



A Process of Gradual Death

"The organization had taken our passports and identification documents upon our arrival in the camp. When we expressed our intention to leave, they never returned our documents. We were held in detention centers in Iskan as well as other locations. We were sent to a refugee camp outside the city of Ramadi called al-Tash. Life in al-Tash was extremely harsh, more like a process of gradual death. The MKO operatives continued to harass us even in Al-Tash. Eventually in September 1992, we received refugee status from Holland and were able to leave al-Tash."

Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with Mohammad Reza Eskandari and Tahereh Eskandari, February 1, 2005 and February 10, 2005.

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



Self-criticize Sessions

"It was a gathering called to'emeh (lure, or bait) that lasted four consecutive months. All of the camp members were present during these sessions. At this time the number of dissidents who wanted to leave the organization was growing daily... These sessions were held from morning to evening. Dissident members were brought in front of the audience and forced to self criticize their actions and thoughts. They were expected to conclude by saying that they will remain with the organization. As soon as someone would speak their minds or criticize the organization, the attendees would attack him/her mercilessly using harsh verbal abuses. Anyone who dared to ask to leave the organization would immediately be labeled an agent of the Iranian government. It was psychologically devastating."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Yasser Ezati, February 9, 2005.

HUMAN
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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



Daily interrogations

"There was a period when prisoners were taken on a daily basis for interrogations and beatings. One method was to kick the prisoner's legs and knees repeatedly with military boots with metal covers on the front. Another method was to put a thick rope around the prisoner's neck and drag him on the ground. Sometimes prisoners returned to the cell with extremely swollen necks—their head and neck as big as a pillow."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Ali Ghashghavi, February 9, 2005 and May 6, 2005

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



It Was a Terrifying Experience

"I was moved to a prison cell in Avenue 400 of Camp Ashraf. The cell's dimensions were three by two and a half meters [nine feet by eight feet]... In February 1996, I made very loud verbal protests from inside my cell. To punish me, they confined me inside a bathroom for three consecutive weeks. I was miserable. There was no room to stretch or lie down. The tiled floor was wet and cold. It was a terrifying experience."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Farhad Javaheri-Yar, February 3, 2005 and February 25, 2005.

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



They Threatened Us to Execution

"I was the head of security for Masoud Rajavi in 1991. They could not believe that I wanted to separate from the organization. I was confined inside a building called Iskan together with my wife and our six month old child. Iskan was the site of a series of residential units that used to house married couples before ideological divorces were mandated. The organization had raised a tall wall around this area. Its interior perimeter was protected by barbed wire, and guards kept it under surveillance from observation towers. While we were under detention, the organization reduced our food rations, subjected us to beatings and verbal abuses and also intimidated us by making threats of executions."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Karim Haqi, February 11, 2005.

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I Really Wanted to Commit Suicide

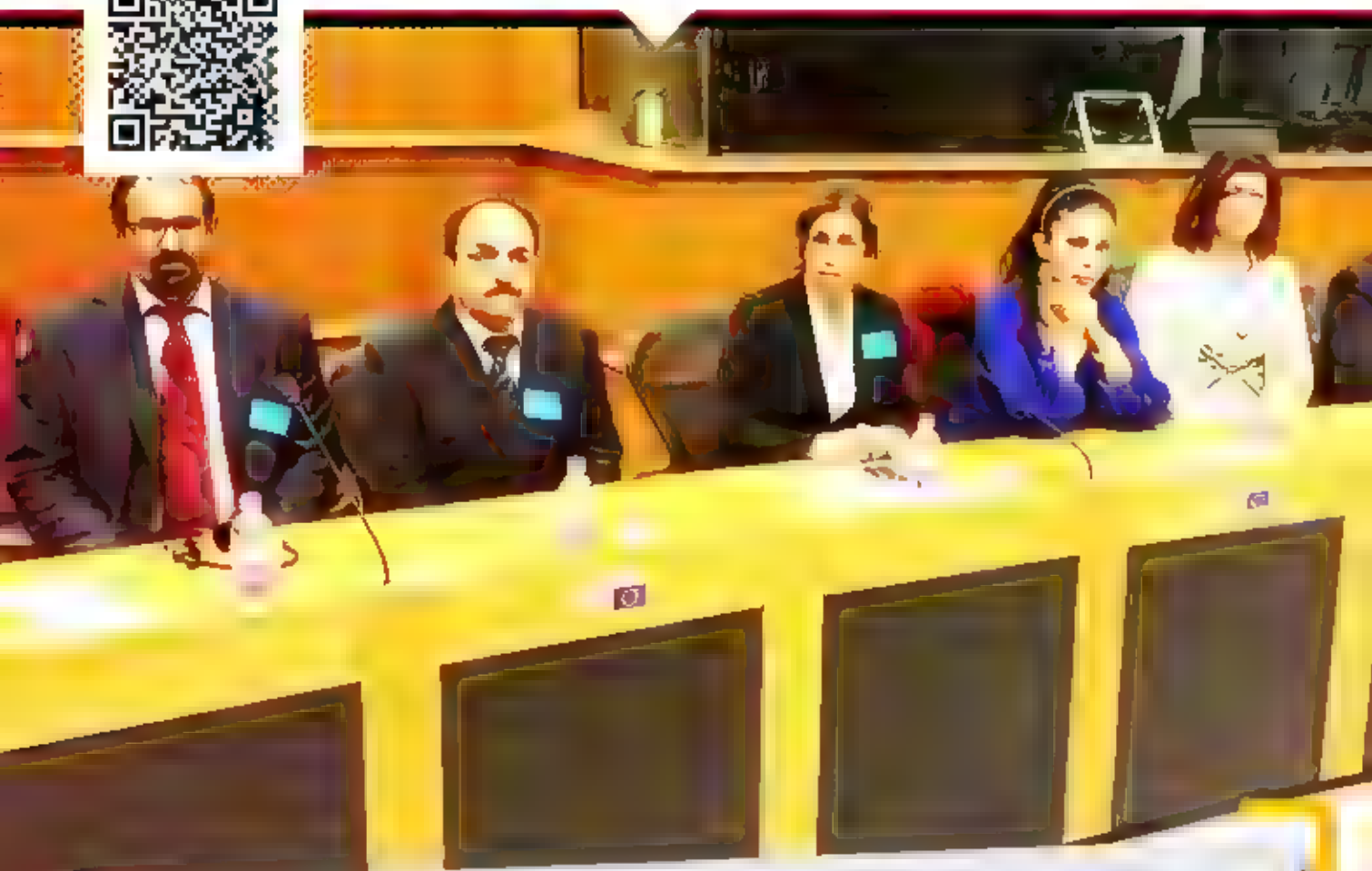
"During the first couple of days of interrogation, they beat me mercilessly it was very depressing; i really wanted to commit suicide. i was only seventeen years old when i left iran and came to iraq to join the MKO. i had spent my entire adult life in their camps. Eventually, i gave up and agreed to sign the forced confessions stating that i had ties to iranian intelligence.. i spent eight months in solitary confinement. During this period, i was told that my sister in iran had been arrested and executed. Later i found this to be untrue."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Alireza Mir Asgari, February 10, 2005

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



I Was Taken to Abu Ghraib

"I was taken to a large gathering of nearly 600 people. They led me through the crowd; I was spat on, kicked and verbally abused. I was moved to a trailer, they called it bangal, and kept there in solitary confinement until June 2, 2002, when I was handed over to the Iraqi forces. The Iraqis took me to Abu Ghraib, and I remained there until I was repatriated to Iran on 18 March 2003."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Seyd Amir Mowaseghi, February 4, 2005

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Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



On Eleven Occasions I Was Beaten Mercilessly

"After the first two months in prison, all of my beliefs in the organization fell apart. Up to that point, I considered my differences with them as a matter of divergent political views. I wasn't questioning the MKO's underlying essence. I used to mark my prison walls each time I was subjected to severe beatings. There were many occasions of lesser beatings, but on eleven occasions I was beaten mercilessly using wooden sticks and thick leather belts."

Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Mohammad Hussein Sobhani, February 14, 2005 and May 6,

2005

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Forgo Family Life

"To enforce a new "military" discipline, rank and file members were instructed not just to move into gender segregated housing but also to divorce their spouses, maintain complete celibacy, and even cut off communication with friends and family, both within and beyond MeK compounds. Love for the Rajavis was to replace love for spouses and family... The MeK denies that these acts were anything but spontaneous and voluntary, claiming "The reality is that the Mujahideen is based in the territory of a country where family life became impossible" and that every MeK member made the individual, noncompulsory decision to "forgo family life."

A Former MEK Member Talks About the Extremist Iranian 'Cult'

"I remember a guy who said, 'My brother works in the Iranian embassy in London. Before I loved him as my brother, now I hate him as my enemy. I am ready to kill him tomorrow, if necessary.' And everyone applauded."



What About Sex in the Afterlife?

"In 1990, Rajavi said all members must divorce their spouses. My own wife had already left the group by then. All members accepted these terms, and it [applied to] everyone except the leader and his wife Maryam. In a single day, everyone became celibate. Someone asked, 'What about sex in the afterlife?' He replied, 'I know your trick—you want to fantasize about the afterlife. But no—you must be prepared to forget about sex, about spouses, about love.'"

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Men and Women Are Kept Strictly Apart

"Men and women are kept strictly apart in MeK camps. Housing is segregated by gender, and in other buildings, lines are painted down the middle of hallways, separating them into men's and women's sides. Men and women are kept strictly apart in MeK camps. Housing is segregated by gender, and in other buildings, lines are painted down the middle of hallways, separating them into men's and women's sides. Men and women below the leadership level are prohibited from contact with one another unless they have obtained official case-by-case permission. Shaking hands is prohibited across genders. Even the gas station at Camp Ashraf has separate hours for men and women."

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



● Confess to Sexual Thoughts

● "The MeK holds daily, weekly, and monthly "sessions" that involve forced public confessions aimed at expelling deviant thoughts and behaviors that are believed to undermine group coherence. MeK members are required to keep daily records of their thoughts and nighttime dreams, particularly sexual thoughts and desires (which are, of course, forbidden), as well as observations about their fellow members. They must submit their journals to their supervisors. During large meetings, members often are forced to read their reports aloud and to make self-critical statements. MeK members are often required to admit to sexual thoughts. In a true Catch 22 situation, if they do not, they will be considered to have been caught in a lie because such thoughts are considered inevitable."



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

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Chapter 6. Terrorist Organizations

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Foreign Terrorist Organizations



Self-Immolation

"In 2003, French authorities arrested 160 MEK members at operational bases they believed the MEK was using to coordinate financing and planning for terrorist attacks. Upon the arrest of MEK leader Maryam Rajavi, MEK members took to Paris streets and engaged in self-immolation. French authorities eventually released Rajavi."

The Cult of Rajavi



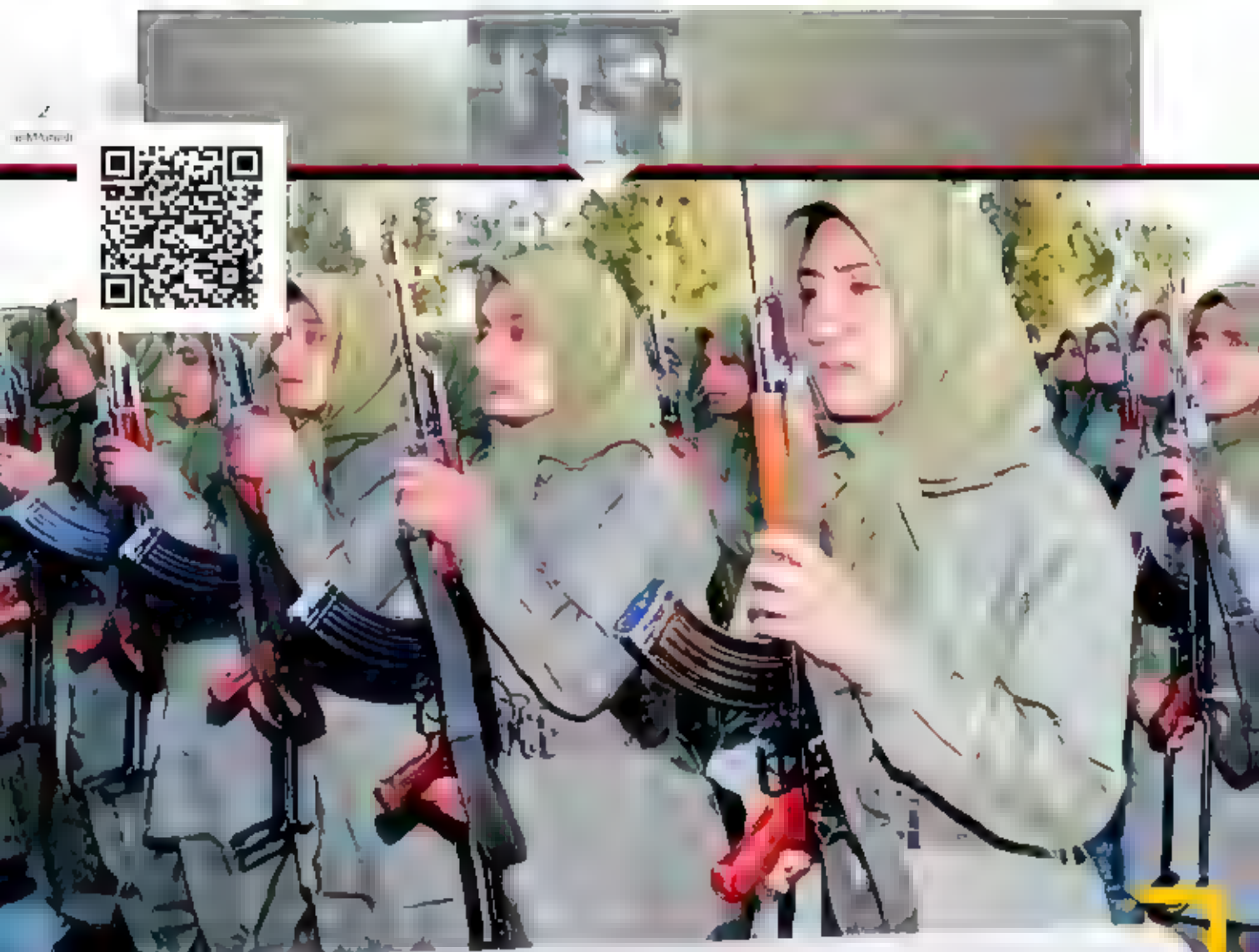
I Didn't Think I could Drive a Tank

"When I was in Iran, I didn't think I could drive a tank and shoot a gun, but when I saw sister Maryam Rajavi, I got hope that I can do everything," said Shiva, a 21 year old tank driver "Now that I know Maryam Rajavi, I want other people to know about her too, because the freedom of Iran depends on her". Sima said that whenever she lapsed into the "normal girl dreams" of marriage and children, she looked around her and said she felt proud "in the difficult situations, I see happiness in the faces of my sisters."

Sunday Review OPINION

An Iranian Cult and Its American Friends

By Zachary D. Keyser



Fictional World of Female Worker Bees

"When I arrived at Camp Ashraf, the base of the group's operations, in April 2003, I thought I'd entered a fictional world of female worker bees. Everywhere I saw women dressed exactly alike, in khaki uniforms and mud-colored head scarves, driving back and forth in white pickup trucks, staring ahead in a daze as if they were working at a factory in Maoist China. I met dozens of young women buried in the mouths of tanks, busily tinkering with the engines. One by one, the girls bounded up to me and my two minders to recite their transformations from human beings to acolytes of Ms. Rajavi. One said she had been suicidal in Iran until she found Ms. Rajavi on the Internet."

The Cult of Rajavi



Women in Charges

"Led by a charismatic husband-and-wife duo, Maryam and Massoud Rajavi, the Mujahedeen had transformed itself into the only army in the world with a commander corps composed mostly of women... When U.S. forces toppled Saddam's regime, they were not sure how to handle the army of some 5,000 Mujahedeen fighters, many of them female and all of them fanatically loyal to the Rajavis."

The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Forced Devotees

"The MeK naturally sought out Iranian dissidents, but it also recruited other Iranians using false pretenses. Among the targeted populations were Iranian economic refugees, people with charitable impulses, and MeK family members. Many recruits were enticed through false promises of paid employment, land, assistance in processing asylum requests, free visits to family members, public-health volunteer opportunities, and even marriage. Thus, it is highly likely that many MeK recruits since 1986 were not "volunteers."'

The Cult of Rajavi



Transporting Children Abroad

"Most of the girls I was meeting had grown up in Mujahedeen schools in Ashraf, where they lived separated from their parents.. When Iraq invaded Kuwait, many of these girls were transported to Jordan and then smuggled to various countries — Germany, France, Canada, Denmark, England, the United States — where they were raised by guardians who were usually Mujahedeen supporters. . . Many of the children were sent to Mujahedeen schools, particularly in France. . . when the German government tried to absorb Mujahedeen children into their education system, the Mujahedeen refused."

The Cult of Rajavi



The Next Generation's Soldiers

"From the day they were born, these girls and boys were not taught to think for themselves but to blindly follow their leaders. Every morning and night, the kids, beginning as young as 1 and 2, had to stand before a poster of Massoud and Maryam, salute them and shout praises to them. The Rajavis saw these as the next generation's soldiers. They wanted to brainwash them and control them."

MUJAHEDIN-E KHALQ (MEK) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The following is a detailed summary of information learned during criminal investigations of the Mujahedin-E Khalq (MEK), aka Mohjahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), aka People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI), aka National Council of Resistance (NCR), a designated foreign terrorist organization (FTO).



Abu Nefel organization (ANFO)

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)

Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)



Regularly Consult with God

The MeK, in addition to being a foreign terrorist organization, is a "cult". Masoud Rajavi has ultimate power over the members, fighters, and often the supporters of this organization. Masoud Rajavi is viewed as a spiritual leader as well as a commander-in-chief. MeK members and supporters often indicate that Rajavi makes his decision based on input from God who regularly consults with.

No Exit

Human Rights Abuses Inside the MKO Camps



Ideological Revolution

"The MKO's leadership was transformed when Masoud Rajavi announced his marriage to Maryam Uzdianlu on March 18, 1985. The husband and wife team became coleaders of the MKO. The organization hailed their marriage as an "Ideological revolution" that was the result of an immense sacrifice made by Masoud and Maryam Rajavi. Prior to this, Maryam Rajavi had been married to Masoud Rajavi's deputy, Mehdi Abrishamchi. The leadership asked all its members to undertake their own "Ideological revolution" by identifying their personal shortcomings in self-criticism sessions."

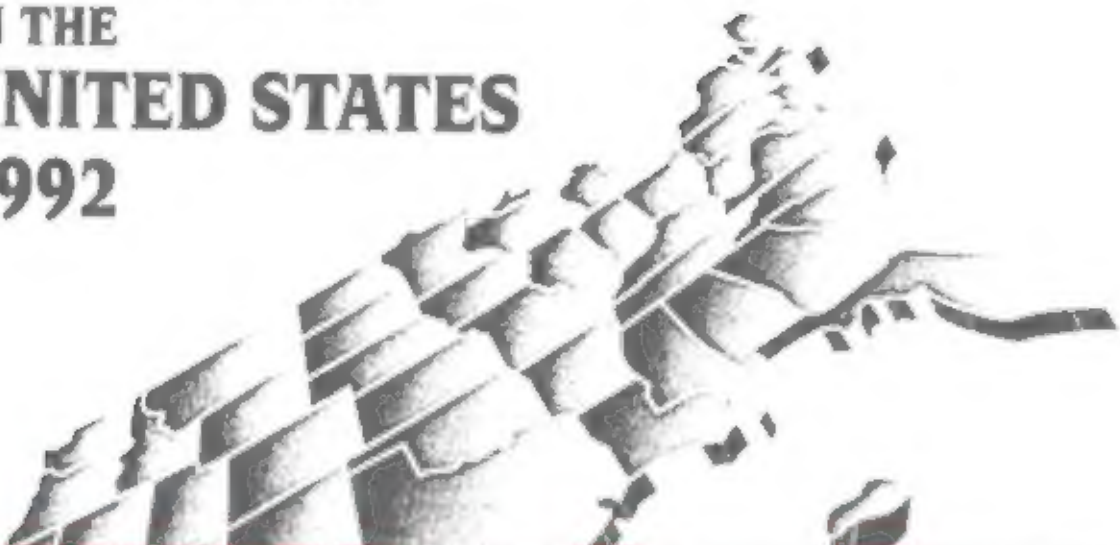
The Mujahedin-e Khalq in Iraq



Perpetual Leadership

"Masoud Rajavi appointed himself and Maryam leader and co-leader of the MeK (and, by extension, of Iran) for life, though the NCRI asserts that it would quickly mount elections upon taking control of Iran. This concept of perpetual leadership is reflected in the MeK chant "Iran-Rajavi, Rajavi-Iran" that has been used since the MeK began its transformation into a cult... In addition, the MeK membership ceremony involves swearing an oath of devotion to the Rajavis on the Koran. Pictures of the Rajavis adorn all MeK buildings; banners with their portraits hang in the streets of Camp Ashraf. Criticism of the Rajavi leadership is not allowed."

TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES 1992



TERRORIST INCIDENTS



During 1992, the FBI recorded four terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

April 5, 1992: On April 5, 1992, at approximately 1:45 p.m., the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York, New York, was forcibly entered and taken over by five individuals identifying themselves as members of the Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK). The MEK is an Iranian terrorist group which opposes the current Iranian regime. The five subjects were arrested and charged with three counts each of violations of Title 18, U.S. Code (USC), Section 112, A (Protection of Foreign Officials); and Title 18, USC, Section 970, A and B (Protection of Property of a Foreign Government). No injuries resulted from this incident.

Invading Iranian Mission to the UN

"On April 5, 1992, at approximately 1:45 p.m., the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York, New York, was forcibly entered and taken over by five individuals identifying themselves as members of the Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK). The MEK is an Iranian terrorist group which opposes the current Iranian regime. The five subjects were arrested and charged with three counts each of violations of Title 18, U.S. Code (USC), Section 112, A (Protection of Foreign Officials), and Title 18, USC, Section 970, A and B (Protection of Property of a Foreign Government). No injuries resulted from this incident."

The National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005